AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WBROADWAY THEATRE Breadway-King Lean-My Young Wife and My Old Uninetla. BOWERY THEATRE, Howery-SALVATER ROSA. NIBLO'S, Breadway-GENEVIEVE-MERINA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Wild Cars-PATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street-Afternoon REA of ICE-Evening-Street to Chine-Blacksmith of WALLACK S THEATRE, Broadway-THE MERCHART OF

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Even'ng-Anna, on the Child Of the Vaccu. CHRISTY'S A MALGAN OPERA HOUSE, CT Bros

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway, Eventorian Emeraples -- Burietta of Uncle Tom's Cabin. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Book 32. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOK - SONFLAGDATION

WHOLE WORLD, 377 and 379 Secadway - Afternoon and

JONES'S PANTISCOPE-Aronio Rocas.

New York, Wednesday, May 17, 1851.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK MERALD-EDITION FOR ECEOPE. The royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Harrison will leave Jersey City this day at 12 o'clock, for

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

The WERRAY HIMAGO, (printed in French and Reglish,)

will be published at half past nice o'clock in the morning, Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

But seriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York HERAID will be received at the following places

BARCON. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Bestick. Edwards, Saneford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Win Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
Bacon. Livingston, Wells & Co. 8 Place de la Bourse.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Mallory offered a resolution declaring that the recent acts of the Cu ban authorities clearly show a design to throw Cuba into the hands of its negro population, and to revive the sanguinary scenes of the St. Domingo revolu tion, but, notwithstanding the mover stated that he merely desired it to go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sumner persisted in objecting, and it was not received. Mr. Mallory afterwards addressed the Senate relative to and in vindication of the Roman Catholics of this country, in reply to the remark made by Mr. Badger the day previous, who quoted from a paper published at St. Louis, to the effect that when the Catholics obtained a numerical ascendancy in any State of this Union there would be an end to religious toleration in that State. This sentiment, and the journal which circulated it, Mr. M. stated on the highest authority, had been repudiated by the Bishop of St. Louis. After a brief discussion of the President's veto of the Insane Land bill the Senate adjourned.

Yesterday the House went into Committee the Whole, and Messrs. Craige and Hunt endeavored to renew their personal quarrel, but after the interchange of remarks anything but complimen tary they were compelled to stop, and the discus sion of t c Nebraska bill was resumed. Mr. Maxwell, of Florida, and Mr. Flagler, of New York, spoke in favor of the measure, and Mr. Mayall, of Maine, against it. Mr. Giddings occupied an hour in declaiming upon the subjects that usually form the burden of his harangues. Long before he had concluded his diatribe the hall had become nearly deserted, consequently the Committee rose and the

We have intelligence from Mexico to the effect that Alvarez has succeeded, by a strategetical movement, in placing himself between Santa Anna and the capital, thus cutting off all supplies. The army of Santa Anna was reduced to a deplorable state from want and the climate of the mountains, to which his men were unaccustomed. It is also stated that the State of Oueretaro was in a state of revolution, and that the disaffection was spreading rapidly. The career of his Serene Highness is drawing to a crisis, from the effects of which it is probable the ten millions of dollars guaranteed by the treaty with our country will hardly save him.

The steamship Cahawin, from Mobile and Havana 12th inst., arrived last night. The papers contain nothing of special importance. It is stated that ten thousand troops are to be sent from Spain for the better protection of the "ever faithful" isle; but this is, undoubtedly, a Spanish exaggeration. It is quite probable, however, that the acclimated soldiers at Porto Rico may be transferred to Cuba, and these, together with the regiments of blacks that have recently been organized by the Captain-General, may serve the purpose of his Excellency in intimidating the population, which has become highly exasperated at the recent decrees respecting slaves. The letters of our correspondents, which may be found, in another column, will be found highly interesting.

We refer to our maritime intelligence for accounts. of shipwrecks.

Ex-President Fillmore arrived at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, and was enthusiastically received. He leaves in this morning's train for this

A terrible explosion occurred at a coal pit near Richmond, Va., on the 15th inst., caused by leaks frem old fire damps, by which nineteen men were killed and one shockingly injured. Several explosions had occurred before in the same pit, which was six hundred feet deep.

Accidents on railroads are of daily occurrence, notwithstanding the exemplary damages awarded by juries recently in sults for injuries suntained. On e 15th inst. there was a collision between two trains on the Central Railroad. One person was killed outright, and several others were scriously wounded. A locomotive and four cars were shattered into fragments.

Very interesting letters from Puerto Cabello. Caraccas and Curacca, will be found in this morning's

it is stated that Mr. Killaly, one of the Commis sioners of Public Works, will soon visit the Straits of Belleisle, where he is to explore and make surveys for the erection of lighthouses, &c. Ships coming from England can then take that route, which is shorter than the southern one. With an electric telegraph line on the northern coast that section will be the first to receive European news, and be

able to furnish it to the Continent, perhaps.

We learn that a meeting is shortly to be held among the shipping merchants, to take into consideration the outrageous grievances they are soffering in reference to the Custom House construction of the passenger laws, which has produced great excitement and much ill feeling. They will probably make a strong appeal directly to the President for redress, in the failure of which they intend to appeal to the press, and agitate the question. This course is indicated by some of them, although when they meet they may adopt a different course.

There was no change worthy of spec'al note in

the markets yesterday. Among the large quantity of European corres. pendence which we publish to-day, our Constanti nople letter will be found particularly deserving o attention from the manner in which it illustrates the absurdity of the habit, which has latterly become prevalent amongst our travelling countrymes.

that we do not acquire the character given by La | it short of an incurable division between the Bruyere to another people: "Les Polonais promettent

plus qu'ils n'achevent.' On our inside pages may be found additional news from Europe, including a description of Odessa, a Russian city lately bombarded by twenty-six vessels of war; the defence of Major Wyse; the proceedings in the trial of the persons charged with committin frands at the election in the Twentieth ward : muni cipal affairs; court reports; theatrical, commercial,

and financial intelligence, &c., &c. It was stated yesterday by the agent of the late Mr. James Holford, banker, of London, that from advices which he had received recently from the executors of the deceased, all the bonds, mortgages, and other securities belonging to the estate in the United States, (quite large in amount,) were to be continued as regular investments, and the assets of the estate would not be withdrawn from this country, many of which are yielding large and perma-

Nebraska and the Political Parties of the Day-Progress and Prospects of the New

The two great political parties of the country, which for twenty years, upon various issues, and under various disguises and pretences, have been wrangling for the spoils of the general government, it is now abundantly manifest have lived out their day. The late national whig party, demoralized by W. H. Seward and its anti-slavery affiliations, has suffered the natural consequences of a violent disorder and painful death. The late national democratic party, after having carried their last Baltimore neminee by an electoral and popular majority without a parallel since the days of Monroe, is demoralized, disorganized, and cut up into violent factions, wholly irreconcilable, in support of the White House leader, upon whom they rallied so enthusiastically some eighteen months ago. The public repudiation by him of the democratic principles of 1852-the composite Cabinet appointed, of cecessionists and free soilers-the mixed commission of poilsmen selected from free soilers and secessionists, in open contempt of the Union sentiments and the Union men of the country-have made the reunion of the diverse elements of the late democratic party entirely hopeless and utterly impossible upon the basis of the adminis-

It is to the discovery of this humiliating truth, by the administration itself, that the country is indebted for the Nebraska bill, the Nebraska agitation, and the mighty consequences which are beginning to shape out themselves as the early fruits of this radical measure. It has been thrown upon Congress as a desperate remedy for a desperate disease. It s the last expedient-neck or nothing-with the administration. The bill is founded upon the constitution. Very well. The administration, from necessity, fathers the bill; the bill must pass, and the Union and constitutional masses of the country, it is hoped, will rally in behalf of the act, to the support of the administration. Thus, from the sound and substantial Union men of all parties, the White House chieftain counts upon a new and powerful party to replace the late national democratic party, which he has destroyed. Nebraska is to do the work. The national democrats are to be drawn in upon the principles of the bill, side bp side with the freesoilers and secessionists already

secured by the spoils. Experience has yet to be tested upon this beautiful theory. The Nebraska bill proposes the repeal of an unconsitutional law, and of an offensive line of demarcation against the domestic institutions of the South. The bill will be passed. The country will approve it; the abolition fanatics, their organs and their leaders, will rave and rant awhile; but they must ultimately succumb. The constitution and the Union will prevail; but it is very uncertain, indeed, whether the administration will realize any glory or any benefit from Nebraska. That the debris-the disjecta membra of the late Whig and Democratic parties will make this repeal of the Missouri line the basis of new conventions and party organizations, North and South, is very evident. Already, as we are informed from Washington, leading Southern politicians are at work for the organization of a homogenous Southern constitutional party upon the Nebraska platform-whigs and demcerats, without reference to the administration or its estimates, but entirely in regard to the importance of a powerful organization against the anti-slavery conspirators of the North in

On the other hand, the Seward organs and his anti-slavery societies, have pretty freely betrayed their programme for the succession. The nomination of W. H. Seward as the proper man for our next Governor, by one of his journals of this city, with the understanding that this movement is designed to put him in a good position for the Presidency, is a significant circomstance. His partisans feel that Nebraska has made him strong among his allies, and will make him stronger, as the agitation progresses. and as the excitements of an approaching Presidential contest upon an entirely new schedule. are brought to bear upon the public mind. They aspire to nothing less than such an antislavery coalition as will carry all the North. Hence the efforts of the Seward journals to kill off Crittenden for his voluntary defence of the Wards of Kentucky, in a trial for their lives. Hence these same designing agitators have thrown Clayton overboard, repudiated Everett. and secered at the Southern evations to Fillmore. They have even affected absolute forgetfulness of General Scott, notwithstanding their remarkable affection for the noble old soldier but two short years ago. Seward is their man-Nebraska is their hobby-and the Presidency their object, in a general crusade against the South, though the frightful consequences of disunion and civil war may follow close upon their heels.

It is possible, however, that Seward may not secure the monopoly of the Northern antislavery cliques and factions in 1856. There are other contestants for the distinction of their suffrages. The National Era, at Washington, the central organ of the abolitionists proper, very plainly gives the New York whig antislavery Senator to understand this. Hale is still in the field. Gerrit Smith is a great man among them, Chase, of Ohio, is available, and Giddings deserves to be remembered. It is quite possible, therefore, that Seward, as a Northern candidate, will have but the support of a small faction of the anti-slavery people of the North; the mass of them may prefer a man whose antecedents are not so mixed up with such a variety of curious and impracticable abowinations as the name of W. H. Seward

two sections of the Union. The early passage of the Nebraska bill will do much to cripple this anti-slavery programme for the succession-its postponement to the next session will be playing directly into their hands. Let the bill then be passed. A reconstruction of parties, in any event, is inevitable. If the passage of the bill will tend to the discharge of this pie-bald Cabinet of secessionists and free soilers, and the appointment of an ther which shall be a unit upon Union doctrines-if it will bring back the administration to first principles, and wake it up from its present imbecility and indecision, to courage, energy and action in our foreign affairs-let the bill be passed. In fact, the existing confusion of things in the Cabinet, in Congress, and in the States, will continue while the Nebraska bill hangs fire. The passage will remain develope the new order of things for 1856, the exact strength or weakness of the administration, and the New York soft shells and hards, the reconstruction of parties, and the drift of the next Presidential election. The President, the Cabinet, the Kitchen Cabinet, the outstanding candidates for the succession, the new aspirants-all parties, all cliques, all factions, of all sections-in short, all hands, are waiting the issue upon the Nebraska bill. We are upon the threshold of a great political revolution. Raise the curtain and let the play begin.

THE DEMOCRATIC ELEMENT IN THE FIELD IN EUROPE.-It will be perceived, by a letter we publish this morning from Paris, that the demoratic leaders in Europe are awake and stirring. They have agreed upon a coalition with each other, and on a sort of temporary alliance with the royalist and legitimate parties of France. Ledru Rollin is their chief; and under the flery Frenchman they confidently expect to play a leading part in the great game of European politics. At the hour we write, in May, 1854, we cannot share their hope, or regard it as likely to be realized. In the midst of a European war, when every government has large standing armies at its call, and national rivalry absorbs for the while liberal aspirations, the chances of European democrats seem to us more slender than they have ever been since the re-action of 1848. If, indeed, the German Powers were to take sides with Russia, in spite of the obvious Western leanings of the Prussian and Austrian people, an appeal to democratic sympathies might then be made with good effect by the Emperor of France, and there would be a chance of seeing the republican flag cover a powerful European army. But, week after week, the resistance of the German Courts against the people becomes weaker and weaker. It is quite possible, even, should the war continue, that the pressure from their own subjects may drive both the Prussian and the Austrian governments into an actual alliance with the Western Powers; and if this be the case, the vocation of Ledru Rollin and his friends will be gone. Whether or no, it is clear to us, though it may not be so to them, that for the present their most formidable movements will e such as our correspondent describes.

Five or ten years' peace and prosperity would shake the governments of Europe more thoroughly than a ten years' war. Let France thrive for this period of time under Louis Napoleon, and by its expiration, it will contain an army of young fellows thirsting for liberty knowing nothing of the cost of revolutions and determined to upset the Emperor. Give Germany time to recover thoroughly from the spasms of 1848 and 1849, and on the Rhine and the Danube, the cry of liberty will be sure to resound before 1864. Spain is an illustration in point. When Spain has been at war-when her armies have been strong and her navies proud-her throne has been supported on the necks of willing people. For many years Spain has been at peace, and in consequence her rulers have long felt that their position was that of the spectator on the brink of a volcano's mouth. In 1848, the iron hand of Narvaez repelled the insurgent band. In 1854. who shall render Spain so poor a service?

With many of the leaders who assume to ac for the liberal party we have no sympathy or fellow feeling whatever. Idle, disappointed men, who sought, in their battle for freedom, power for themselves more than liberty for their fellows; who, almost without exception, committed the fatal blunder of rising in arms without the means of commanding success; many of them were demagogues without striking courage or administrative taleht; a great portion of the exiled patriots who met at London have no claim either to honor or confidence. There are some we know among the number to whom this reproach would not apply. Noble hearts are counted among those whom the last six years have driven from France, Germany, and Italy; and we have not a doubt but, were circumstances again to afford the democrats of Europe a chance of rising, noble deeds would shed lustre on many a name. But the coalition between the followers of Ledru Rollin and the partisans of Berryer and Guizot will not be classed in that category. If the democrats of France lend themselves to the Orleanists or the Legitimists and overthrow the Emperor to set up a King in his place, they will not only damage their own cause, but will infilet irreparable injury on France. It is not possible that a king ruling in accordance with the tossil principles of the eld Bourbon dynasty could make France as prosperous and as contented as it-now is; and Louis Napoleon, arbitrary as he undoubtedly is, is nearer to republicanism than Henry V.

The liberals of Europe must bide their time. Events are slowly shaping themselves: but the wisest cannot yet tell whether the war which has now commenced is to resolve itself at last into an honest contest of principle or whether it will be a mere dynastic skirmish. This point must be decided before the re-unions of the democrat'e leaders will acquire a tangible importance.

THE VERDICT OF THE COURT MARTIAL ON Major Wyse.-Considerable interest is felt in the subject of this verdict, many people wondering whether the President will reverse or confirm it. The case is obviously a clear one. Major Wyse received certain military orders which he refused to obey. These orders were to the effect that he should proceed to embark on board a steamer which, in his opinion and n that of some of his friends, was not seaworthy. This opinion of his and his friends was

latitude and discretion, he is obviously guilty of a great military offence. But, if the Falcon had not been proved to be seaworthy, if Major Wyse's opinion had been confirmed by the witnesses who were summoned, would the case have been altered? We think not. It is the duty of an officer to obey the orders of his superior under all circumstances. If those orders are improper or ill-judged, the superior may himself be brought to a court martial for having issued them. But we can conceive of no instance in which the inferior is justified in disobedience because he disapproves of them. Were it not so in fact, military discipline would be at an end. No commanding officer could rely on the movements of his subordinates if they were allowed to exercise a private judgment on his acts and orders. A soldier, directed to lead a scaling party on the attack of a fort might very properly reply that the service was dangerous and likely to be attended with loss of life; but would this justify him in d'aclining to march? According to Major Wy se's position it would, and a court martial would have to be summoned to decide the roint, before the argumentative soldier would be bound

to yield.

12 is enough to state these positions to show their fallacy. We regret to say that Major Wyse's conduct is not the fir t instance of the kind which has recently occurred in our army : and while we are happy to compliment General Scott on the impartial manner in which the court martial was conducted, we trust that the result of the inquiry will be such ast put a stop forever to acts which must tend to demoralize an important branch of our public ser-

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. On Monday evening, the patrons of this house assembled n large numbers to witness the first performance, this sea son, of Shakspere's comedy, "The Merchant of Venice," and they appeared highly gratified with the manner in

which it was enacted, and the taste displayed in the Mr. Wallack played Shylock: Mr. Dvott. Bassanio : Mr. Phillips, Antonio; Mr. Lester, Gratiano; Mr. Vincent, Launcelot Gobbo; Mr. Bernard, Tubal; Mrs. Hoey, Portia; Mrs. Stephens, Nerissa; Mrs. Conover, Jessica. Mr. Wallack's conception of Shylock is, to our mind, the proper one. He makes the Jew first contemplative, then satirical, then denunciatory, then revengeful, then railing, then passionate, then avaricious, then glad, then glorying in his prospective triumph, then broken down by his final discomiture. All these various idosyncracies in Shylock's character were not (though at times rather highly colored.) that even the dullest mind could not mistake the true aim and intent of the author, as conveyed to it by the actor's art. The first scene was skilfully managed. In the scene with Tubal, (act third,) Mr. Wallack produced some of the up, or rather breaking down, of Shylock's mind, in the trial scene, was painfully natural. His rendings were sensible; and we regretted to notice that his deeper tones were frequently so low that oftentimes the concluding words of a speech were indistinct. As a whole, Mr. Wallack was highly successful. Every point was eagerly seized by the audience, who "applauded to the echo that did applaud again." Bassanio, by Mr. Dyott, was good, though rather slow. Mr. Phillips gave the lines of Antonio's part with discretion, but did not enact the character. Mr. Lester played Gratiano fairly. His dressing of it was superb, but he seemed, by his non chalant air, to think it below him. Albeit this is a gene ral fault with actors, we thought Mr. Lester was free from it, and Gratiano is a good part, as far as he goes Mr. Vincent's Launcelot Gobbo was a clever piece of act ing, and his "business," after delivering the letter to Lorenzo, would have been effective, had it not been over done. Launcelot was a cl wn, but not a fool. The small parts were well played. Mrs. Hoey's Portia was a minewitty, brilliant, loving, sensible lady of Belmont. Her reading was unexceptionable, and in the trial scene she would have been clever, indeed, if she could have been Bassanio were fallures, because (with the exception of interest in the play, and contented herself with speaking point mentioned is where Bassanio takes the lead casket. t which event the Portia of last night displayed joy, thereby conveying a wrong impression to the audience, as it appears by her own speech that she knew not that

very good except Mr. Wallack's Shylock, and that was capital. The new scenery by Mr. Isherwood was excellent. One effect introduced by Mr. Wallack, was worthy of imitation—in the third scene of the first act where Shylock and Bassanio are usually discovered alone, the Rial to was filled with merchants; it seemed much more natural than the old way. The trial scene was very well 'set," but we thought that the actors played too much at the audience, and that they should not ignore the

the lead casket contained the joyful scroll. Mrs. Cone

ver's Jessica was faulty in roading, and singing without an accompaniment is not pleasant, unless the singer is

great. It seems highly inappropriate for Jessica to wear the cross which was suspended from Mrs. Conover's

neck. Nerissa is not much, but Mrs. Stephens dressed

and acted the part very well. Altogether, there was

presence of the Duke and Senators altogether. Nible's Garden-Mrs. Mowatt.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt commenced a farewell engage-ment [of three nights at Niblo's Garden last evening, and played Parthenia, in Mrs. Lovell's drama of "Ingomar." Every seat in the house was filled previous to the rising of room. Niblo's theatre has now seats for three thou sand five hundred persons; last night these seats were all occupied, and many persons found standing places in the isles and spacious lobbies. The audience was a highly fashionable one, and the display of female beauty un-

When Mrs. Mowatt appeared she was greeted with a perfect storm of applause, and, although she repeatedly acknowledged the welcome, the pattering of kid gloves was sustained until she, apparently overcome, was supperted to the back of the stage in the arms of one of the

performance. The play was got up in a hurry, and played in a hurry, by strange actors, who apparently were picked up in a hurry. Mrs. Mowatt's Parthenia is a pleasing performance, presenting no marked beauties, but, as a whole, was very clever. The audience of last night ere in excellent humor, and evidently came to do honor to Mrs. Mowatt more than to see a play.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States ship Dale was at Los, near Sierra Leone, March 20, from the river Gambia and the Cape Verds, to sail in a few days for Monrovia and the south coast of Africa-all well. The following is a list of her officers, viz :-

officers, viz. —

Wm. C. Whitile, commander; J. J. B. Walbach, C. J. Van Alstine, James M. Duncan, lieutenants; John V. B. Bleecker, perser; J. O'Connor Barclay, passed assistant surgeon; J. M. Bradford, acting master; L. A. Kimberly, E. P. Williams, passed midanijmen; Francis E. Saperd, Charles F. Peck, midahipmen; John A. Knapp, captain's clerk; Zach. Whitmarsh, boatswain, Wm. Harcourt, gunner; Jeseph R. Smith, carpenter.

An expedition from the Dale up the Debrica river after a tribe of natives, who had, lately been smith of smallers.

a tribe of natives, who had lately been guilty of sundry a tribe of natives, who had lately been guilty of sundry acts of injustice to the captains of the Salem vessels trading on this coast, was successful; the natives being compelled to restore all property belonging to, or all soms one the American traders. From Monrovia, the Pric proceeds to the liver Congo.

U. S. steam frigate Saranac, Capt. Long. arrived at Gonon previous to April 15, from Naples, where she left the first alip Cumberland, Com. Stringham.

U. S. sloop-of-war Germantown, Commander Lyoch, salled from Falkland Islands, March 21, on a cruise.

For Fonors.—The Conari steamer Africa leaves at noon to day for liverpool. She had about 160 passengers

The Pasitions.—We translate the following from government to everybedy and everything. One man in London commits us to the cause of the Turke, another in Paris to the side of Russia, and another in Athens to that proverbially faithless people the Greeks, so that if matters go on at this rate we shall speedily find correlves up to the ears and eyes in engagements. We must take care that

UNION COURSE, L. I.—RUNNING.

A match race for \$500, mile heats, came off yesterday afternoon, between ch. h. Emigrant Pat, and ch. m. Derry Maid, carrying 145 lbs. The stallion was the favorite

ry Maid, carrying 145 lbs. The stahlon was the lavority at ten to six, and he won the race with the greatest state.

First Heat.—The stallon won the pole, and cook the lead, running the first quarter in twenty-seconds, and the half in fifty-eight. He was ner riy a distance ahead of the mare on the lower turn, then he was taken in hand, and came home about sixty yards ahead. Time,

start, but rather too soon for safety or fair running, for she interfered with the running of the stallion. He soon after, however, got aw ay from her, and opened a large gap to the quarter ole, in thirty seconds. He passed the half mile pole, fifty yards in front, in fifty-nine se-

UNION COURSE, L. I .- TROTTING. trotting match for \$400, mile heats, in harness,

tween b. g. Slippery Jim, and ch. m. Kate, came off on Monday afternoon, on the above course. The race was finely contested throughout. The mare was the favorite too much for her, and the gentlemen who posted the match was settled, the owner of the gelding, Pony, (a spring season,) made his appearance on the track, and given 15th of May, having paid his entrance therefor, and knowing that Lady Franklin was not going so well since she changed hands from Hiram to Isaac Woodruff, ne became still more anxious for the race. The proprie ters of the Union were compelled to put up the purse and Lady Franklin being sent for, the race for the purse came off. Pony won the two first heats very handly and the odds ran quite high in his favor for the purse, when, to the great astonishment of the Pony party, Hiram, instead of Isaac, came up with Lady Franklin for the word the third heat. Isaac could not put the mare up to her speed, but as soon as Hiram took hold of the ribbons she appeared to be hereif again, and when the "go!" was given she dashed away from Pony, and could easily have distanced him. Hiram passed the half mile pole with her in 1:16, and then, being sure that the buttem of the Pony had "caved in," he brought the mare to the core on a jog. The owner of Poney began now to see the error of his ways in calling on the race; and after considerable quibbling, concluded to "draw" his borne, and give up the purse to Lady Frank. lin. This proceeding was not much admired by the parties who had been backing the gelding; but there was no help for them, and they had to submit to their losses as patiently as possible. Proceedings of this kind may be considered "on the square" by the parties engaged in these transactions, but a few repetitions will deter every honorable man from patronising trotting. It may do once in a while to victimize a proprietor of a track; but the public will not put up with repetitions of such conduct, and the fewer occurrences of the kind the better it will be for the turrinen generally. The judges of the above race would have done honor to themselves by declaring all outside bets off on the withdrawal of Pony from the context. The following is a summary of the day's sport: and the odds ran quite high in his favor for the purse

ny's sport :— Monday, May 15.—Trotting match, \$400, mile heats, in

VIRGINIA RACES.
NEW MARKET COURSE—SECOND DAY.—Citizens' purse

City Intelligence.

Mysterious Apterance and Sudden Deargy Rance—Last Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, a carriage was criven in front of the private door of a certain hotel in Greenwich street, not far from Warren, and a lady, bearing an infant in her arms, alighted, and, after a modest pull of the door bell, one of the gentlemanly proprietors appeared and received the unexpected visitors. The heap having the air of a polished aristocrat, and everything cerresponding therewith, was shown into one of the finest rooms of the hotel, and, upon request, gave her name, and said she was lately a resident of Boston Sems two hours thereafter, an unusual sound proceeded from the room allotted to the said lady and child. After knocking at the door and asking admittance, and no answer being given in return, the door was tried, and found to be unlocked. Upon opening the door, to their actorishment they found lying upon the bed a fine little boy, about four months old. Search was immediately made for its kind mother or guardian, but, alial the bird had flown, and left a sweet and pretty babe, which is kindly cared for by one of the worthy proprietors, who is much attached to it, and, if we are credibly informed, intends to adopt it.

MINTING OF NEW YORK VOLUNIEERS.—On Saturday evening hast a meeting of the New York Mexican Volunteers was held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets General Ward B. Burnett was appointed Chairman, and Lieutenant Wm. Peel, becretary. Those were nearly one hundred of the volunteers preight, all looking in good health, and exhibiting better spirls and appearance than formerly, owing, no doubt, to the fact that they are comfortably employed, a majority of them in the Navy Yard, (say thirty-three,) and are now well taken care of. The object of the meeting was stated to be to take measures to supply the loss of the original roll, centaining the names of the meeting was stated to be take measures to supply the loss of the original roll, centaining the names of the meeting was appoi City Intelligence.

in behalf of this mission, of which, the larger the number, the better for our citizens.

New York Horntzensural Society, which was announced to be held on Maniay evening, at their rooms, 600 Breadway, was postponed for one week, in consequence of the extreme paucity of members present.

MENING OF THE BOARD OF DE GOVERNORS.—A meeting of this Board was held in their rooms yesterday afternoon, Governor Draper in the chair. The following is a table of the number of persons remaining in the public institutions under the charge of this Board for the week ending May 13:—

Bellevue Hospital. 643 Smallpox Hospital. 11
Lunatic Asplum. 578 Randail's include. 789
Ains House. 1,004

Pententiary. 157 City Prison. 225

Werkhouse. 490 Total 5,059
nercease. 6

Number remaining May 6.

Total. 5 914

 Died.
 33

 Fischarged.
 755

 Sent to Fenitentary.
 74

 Sent to City Prison.
 13
 - 855

After some Further business of no particular publication protaines, the Board adjourned.

Annual Election of the New York City Hospital.—The annual election for twenty-six governors of this institution was held yesterday at the Hospital. The pulls were open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. d., when the result of the election was announced by the tellers to be as follows:—

George Newbold, Najah Taylor, Robert I. Murray, John Adarus, Henjamin W. Rogers, Gulfan C. Verplanck, Renjamin L. Swan, James F. Bepeyster, John A. Stevens, organius Fleming, Frederick Sheldon, James I. Jones, William M. Halsted, John L. Buckley, James Donaldson, George F. Trimble, Stacy B. Colins, Augustin Averil, George F. Hussey, James W. Beekman, Edwin D. Morgan, Caleb Swan, Pavid Colden Murray, Robert Lenox Kenedy, John D. Wolfe, George F. Jones.

There was no opposition to the above ticket, and all upon it were the governors of last year, excelling the last two named.

Cera Thay M. C. We notice the Independent Line to

ast two named. CHEAF TRAVELING.—We notice the Independent Line to California, has advertised to sell tickets to the 20th inst., as follows:—Cabin, \$100; steerage, \$50.

Canal Toils.—\$20,038 80 was received for canal tolls at the Collector's office, in this city, during the week ending the 18th inst.

enting the 13th inst.

Mintaky Excussion.—The Highwood Guard, of Rebo-ken, commanded by Caut. Hatheld, mastered in full uniform on Monday, headed by Adkins' band, and accompanied by a number of guests, crossed the North river, and proceeded by cars to Tarrytown, where they spent he day offully. The corps dined at the Andre Brook flows, the quarters of Capt. Chalmers; and during the croming the Guards were entertained by the Tomplins blue. Capt. Beson.

hins blues. Capt. Besson.

BENNER OF PERFORMER—We learn that several ladies have lately been the victims of pick pockets at the railroad depot, Sauth Brooklyn. It seems that one lady lost \$112 another a check for \$200, besides various smaller sums stolen from different persons. It behoves the party in charge of the depot to look to this at once. We have heard that they refused to put up a notice warnin

people of the same to their purses; but we trust that this is a mixtele. Police, bestir yourselves.

A CREET A SUGGES—A Norwegian sailor, named Peter eterson, sets taken up on Monday by the police and conveyed to the Tombs, having been found in the street, laboring the deficient from the effects of drink. He was locked in a cell for a short time; and Dr. Covel, with a view of bestering his condition, permitted him to walk about the yard. He had been therebut a short time, before he borrowed a kaife of one of the other prisoners, and instantly inflicted a gash on his throat, which almost seesed the windpipe. Dr. Covel, with a view of bestering his condition, permitted him to walk about the yard. He had been therebut a short time, before he borrowed a kaife of one of the other prisoners, and instantly inflicted a gash on his throat, which almost seesed the windpipe. Dr. Covel was instantly called and dressed the wound. It is not considered a fatal one.

Extression or time Bowray.—All persons in favor of this improvement were called, by advertisement on Monday, to meet at the Enatern Pearl Street House, corner of Pearl and Ferry streets, to discuss the question. Only four persons obeyed the summons; and, under these circumstances, it was thought advisable to adjourn Webelleve this is the third time that a meeting, having this object in view, has turned out unsuccesful.

CUEDOUS CASUALIY.—On Sunday night a Mr. Daley was riding down Broadway in a wagon, and happening to have his eyes intently fixed upon the steeple of Trinity church, his blind horse trotted into the office of the Metropolitas Insurance Company with such force that he sprang the doors and got his head fast between them. Some of the First ward police, assisted by several persons, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in extricating the animal from his perfoless situation.

First.—A fire occurred Monday night, by some thavings taking fire, in the Manhattan Hote, in Folton street. It was immediately extinguished without any damage, but not before sev

Williamsburg City Intelligence.
Fire.—Yesterday forencon, shortly after 10 o'clock, a
fire broke out in the japan room in the engine house attached to Messrs. Tuttle & Balley's brass and from foundry, at the foot of South Ninth street. It was caused by
using an over-heated shovel to scrape up japan which
had been spilled over the bench. The firemen were soon
at work, and extinguished the fire. The damage by fireand water was estimated at about \$1,000, corred by insurance in the Ætna, Citizena', and Fulton Fire Insurance Companies. A gold watch, valued at \$60, belonging
to Thomas Cook, and the clothing belonging to several of
the workman, was also destroyed.

Linatic Hoom Beilgun Tenuess.—A man paged Corne-Williamsburg City Intelligence

the workmin, was also destroyed.

IRATH FROM BELIRUM TERMENS.—A man named Cornelius Jeroleman, a native of New Jersey, 43 years of age, died yesterday morning at the county penitentiary, where he had been sent the day previous as a vagnant. Corener Hanford held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from delirium tremens.

a verdict of death from delirium tremens.

The RECENT FIRE IN THE SECOND WARD SCHOOL House.—
At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening, a resolution was adopted authorizing Mayor wall to offer a reward of \$500 for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the Second ward school house on Saturday night last. A committee of three was appointed, in connection with the Mayor, to investigate the matter of the recent incendiary fires in the above named school house.

Jersey City News.

Jersey City News.

Mixture of the Common Counch.—A regular meeting of the Common Council was held at the Lycoum last evening. Alderman Lyon, President of the Board, presided. The message of Mayor Manners was received and read. A communication from the Mayor was also read objecting to the allowance of \$250 extra for writing up the books of account of the city. The objections of the Mayor were overruled by a vote of 11 to 4—Alderman James being excused from voting. The Finonce Committee was authorized to borrow \$10,000 at seven percent interest for city purposes. The Board proceeded to appoint a Board of Commissioners of Assessment, as follows.—First ward, David Gould; Second ward, Joseph W. Morgan; Third ward, J. V. Brower; Fourth ward, J. W. Brower; Edgar Morris, Superintendant of Fories and Measurer; Edgar Morris, Superintendant of Forries and Wharves, R. D. McClelland, Jr., City Attorney; Albert T. Smith, City Treasurer; David Smith, Comptroller; the Jersey City Davidy Telegraph the Corporation paper, and Charles J. Farley was appointed Captain of the Watch. After some further business, the Eoard adjourned.

The Rescuers of the Winchester's Passengers-TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir—While we have, with grateful and generous hearts, publicly and privately evinced our appreciation of the glorious deeds of a Crightou, a Lowe, and a Stoeder, upon a late most trying occasion, what are we doing for our own noble commander or the steamer Washington, who lately saved nearly five hundred perishing fellow crea-tures, and safely brought them into port?

R. B.

48 Wall street.

Rev. Mr. Parker, of Concord, the officiating clergyman of the society at which President Pierce worshipped before he was President, is about to leave his parish, because, out of motives of delicacy, he refused to sign the remonstrance against the Nebraska bill.

UNITED STATES DEFINER COURT.—Nos. 15, 20, 23, 47, 68, 46, 70, 74, 75, 75.
SUPERME COURT.—General Term.—Nos. 1, 12, 12, 19, 20, 22, 26, 29, 34, 117, 11, 48.
COMMON PIRA.—Part First.—Nos. 83, 98, 323, 431, 592 20, 20, 34, 117, 11, 48.
 Common Piras—Part First—Nos. 83, 98, 323, 431, 593, 675, 817, 861 to 866, 868, 869.
 Common Piras—Part Second—Nos. 823, 780, 542, 687,

860.
SUFFMOR COURT.—Regular Trial Term.—Cold numbers called at the City Hall.—Nos. 811, 813, 539, 923, 777, 681, 682, 1,025, 925, 1,089, 1,065, 1,057, 1,050, 1,068, 1,068, 1,069, 1,071, 1,073, 1,077, 1,055, 1,087, 675, 697, 697, 697, 647, 613, 640, 477, 633, 917, 973.
SUFFMOR COURT.—Special Trial Term.—Even nambers called at Chambers and Centre streets.—Nos. 674, 612, 872, 510, 518, 822, 824, 828, 830, 832, 830, 840, 631, 790, 480, 738, 368, 842, 846, 848.

Root, No. 303 Broadway, has the World's Fair medal for dagnerrectypes, star oscopes, e.y. faletypes, and crayen pictures taken to perfection in say weather, at Root's gallery, 363 Broadway.

Deguerreotype Hands Wanted, at No. 385 Broadway, between Whitelani Walker streets. None other than good hands need apply.

Tanner's Daguerrean Gallery, 347 Broadway.—The new and aplendid rooms, just fitted up expressly for this well known concern, routhwest corner of Broadway and Leonard street, are now ready for the reception of its friends. Tictures inrushed in every variety, from 30 exited fineluding case) to \$10 each—and in a style of unsurpassed excellence.

At Brady's Gallery, 205 Broadway, corner Fulton street, pictures can now be obtained for 10 cents and \$1, and infinitely better pictures than can be made elsewhere at the same prices. The prize medal wits awarded in London, 1851, and at the Crystal Palace in New York, 1853, for the best deguerrectypes. BRADY'S daguerrean galleries, 205 and 250 Broadway.

daguerreotype picture makers, by the German and American improvements and discoveries, as first introduced in America, progresses as usual at the leadquarter; taking 600 pictures daily, by HOLAWS, 280 Broadway. Rees & Co., the celebrated Twenty five Cent

picture makers, have removed from No. 250-to No. 385 Broadway, oib block above Taylor's. Legal proceeding have been taken against the party who make beld enough to advertise that Rees & Co, have not removed, which will som put a stop to it.

judices of the friends and opponents of the Kansas Nebras-ka hill, Knox has just introduced his Nebrasha and Anti-Nebrasa Hats. Call and see them. KNOX'S establish-ments are at No. 635 Broadway and No. 128 Fulton street. Genin's Wide Awake Hats still continue all

Genin, 214 Broadway, is now prepared to exhibit to his friends and the public the most magnificent stock of hats ever introduced in this city. They consist of his beautitut spring hats for lock, with light novel rimmer of fronch, Est India, English and American straw hats of Fronch, Est India, English and American straw hats hats wise waskes and other soft hat. Paris made straw hats for yeaths and children, fishing caps, ladie riding bats and gloves, univellas, canes, travelling bars educated to GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Becbe & Co., Fashionable Hatters, 156 Broadway. Rocky Mountain silvery beaver and beaver cassimere hats; gests and youths' summer hats and caps of every description.

Wide awakes-At Leary &o.'s, Hatters, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Aster House, Breadway.

Gentlemen, Please Remember that White, hatter, 218 Breadway, corner of Faiton street, his on hand a great variety of soit bate, or all colors and qual-tics, and wide swakes, of every grade; straw hat, for chil-cren's and men's week. If THE, Hatter, 212 Breadway, corner of Fulton street.

Melodeons.—These benutiful Instruments can be found in their highest periodion at the "Great Music Depot," at 333 Broadway, and in quantities larger than can be found at any other place in the United States, including the only two makes that are tuned in the equal temperament. Goodman and Saldwin's patent organ relodeons, and S. D. A. H. W. Smith's well known melosicons. Prices wholessie or ratall, same as at factories.

HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

Planos.—T. Glibert & Go.'s World's Fair premium planos, with or without the assessment with from the assessment premium planos, with or without the assessment with from frames and circular scales; Horace Waters' planos, with diagonal scales and gold atriags; Hallet & Cumaton's planos, of the old tim of Relief & to., and justly entiled to all the reputation of the name); Gibert's housing planos, wholesale cent. Second hand panos at the factory. Pine planos to test. Second hand panos at the factory. Pine planos to test. Second hand panos at grant planos, and proceedings of the factory of the planos to the factory of the planos to the factory. The planos to test.

New and Choice Music.—"The Haltimore Clipper Valse," by Jullien, now being played nightly at his concerts, bearing the impress of his great goals! in every measure of its arrangement. Price 75 conts. Gettechnik's "Tournament Galep?"—the mame of the composers is a sufficient guarantee of the merits of this composition; he has few equals. Price 75 cants.

FORACE WATERS, Publisher, 333 Broadway.

N. B.—Music cent by mail postage free.

The Elegant Sale of Marble Statuary, vases inclusive one splendid pair, ten feet high) of every rice, just imported; also, Parian statuettes, broures, Bohen in a glass ware. The high of patents at the control of the

Peremptory Continuation Sale-By Order of the executor, or the balance of the Milledoler FERT H NICOLAY will sell, this day, at 12 o' rether is Exchange, ow York, the balance of valuable lets and gores, with water Merchasta Exchange, ow York, this day, at II o'click, a translation of the 207 be leaded lets and cores, with water right, of the Willed state, on 14th, 15th, 15th, 15th, 15th, 19th, 19t